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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo publication wish to have rejected articles returned, the must in a l cases send stamps for that purpose.

# The Great Opportunity To-Morrow.

For the election of to-morrow there was a diminished registration of voters in the city of New York, as compared with past elections during recent years, probably because citizens of a narrow and superficial view regarded it of less importance than usual, as being apart from the contests which affect great questions and issues of national politics. No election in New York, more especially since 1896, has been with out such consequence, however, and that of to-morrow, taking place only one year before the momentous national election to occur in 1900, will actually be of signal national importance, or rather it should have been made so by the registration of every intelligent elector in the greater New York.

To the shame and disgrace of New York which should always be the leader in the protection of the national honor and credit as it is the financial and commercial leader of America, it has neglected steadily its duty and failed to exercise its proper function as such at the elections which already have succeeded that of 1896 when, for once it nobly sustained the financial integrity and security of the Nation, upon which its own prosperity depends. In 1898, to its Mr. Chamberlain, they had amply prolasting dishonor, it defeated every candidate for Congress who pledged himself to the support of the single gold standard and elected an entire delegation which will be counted on the other side, with the consequence that the gold majority in the House of Representatives in the coming Congress will be narrow. The great commercial and financial capital of America will not have a single spokesman in that body to proclaim and defend its convictions and interests, so closely bound up with the gold standard. The State of New York will be represented by two Senators who will battle resolutely for gold, but if the great majority of the voters of the city of New York had had their way and the State had not withstood them successfully, its financial interests would have had no defence in the Senate also.

To-morrow, it is true, Congressmen are not to be elected, but there still enters into the election a national issue of supreme importance, which should be an animating and a controlling influence with every American, more especially with the citizens of New York. It needs no argument to prove to any intelligent man that more than any other community of the Union New York's welfare is vitally concerned in the national expansion which has come from the war with Spain. Its own full and proper development depends upon successful persistence in the policy of expansion upon which the National Administration has entered; yet how many of the men who have made ready to vote to-morrow have risen to any adequate conception of its inestimable value to the whole Republic and particularly to New York? If this city had anything like an intelligent understanding of its own interests and its vital concern in the success of that policy of territorial and commercial expansion, throwing aside all thought of every issue, it would return to-morrow sweeping Republican majority.

We do not need to urge the readers of THE SUN to discharge their duty of voting praise until we know on which side they to-morrow, but we may set them to thinking more seriously of the grave and special in saying that the indications are unforimportance of an election at this time, in view of the tremendous importance of the questions and problems now before the American people for settlement; and we may profitably remind them of the privflege and opportunity they will enjoy of helping to shape the future of their country and give a higher and grander dignity t American citizenship. That is the feeling with which every elector should go to the ballot box to-morrow.

# The Peril of the British Ministry.

That the reverses recently suffered by the British in South Africa forebode their ulti mate failure in their war against the Boers, no reason exists for supposing. The worst that can happen to them is a prolongation of the war beyond the limit of time they originally set for it and an increase of its cost beyond their preliminary estimates. Even the loss of Ladysmith, with its army and its munitions of war, which now seems imminent, will only delay, without averting, the final subjection of the Transvaal Republic. Numbers and resources are too preponderatingly in favor of the British and their determination to win, at any cost of money and life, has been too thoroughly aroused by their defeats for them to give up the contest before they have carried it to a successful issue.

With the Ministry now in power in Great Britain, which is responsible for the out break of the war and has assumed the task of carrying it on, the case is different. Thus far, it has been loyally and even heartily and by its own party. Everything it has asked for has been ungrudgingly granted by Parliament, and popular enthusiasm has been almost universally manifested in its favor. In return, the British people expect it to show an ability to accomplish what it has undertaken, which shall justify the confidence they have placed in it. If they are disappointed in this respect, or even if their expectations are not speedily fulfilled, it will have to retire and

give place to one more competent. In many points, the circumstances of this war with the Boers resemble those of rights. It may even be questioned if it the early days of the war against Russia in 1854 and 1855. Then, as now, the leaders of the British Government earnestly de- vastly superior resources of scientific and sired to avoid war. They were pushed into mechanical skill and their practically unit by their energetic representative at Constantinople, as those of the present prepared to persist in the war to the bitter Government have been pushed into it by their Colonial Secretary. Lord ABERDEEN | and treasure, seems now to be obvious. and his colleague. Mr. GLADSTONE, be-

inevitably tended to war, and war has come. Worse than this, the war has come, as it did in 1854, with Great Britain only partially prepared for it, and the consequences have been similar.

The mismanagement of the invasion of the Crimea, the military failures that attended its early stages, and the sufferings of the army encamped around Sebastopol so aroused the anger and the indignation of the British people that Lord ABERDEEN'S Ministry was compelled to resign and to allow that of Lord PALMERSTON to succeed it. The result was, as we know, the capture of Sebastopol and the acknowledgment by the Emperor of Russia of his defeat. Will the mismanagement of the present Ministry and the reverses sustained in South Africa lead to a like resignation by Lord Salis-BURY and his colleagues, and will it be followed by a more energetic and successful

conduct of the war against the Boers? The British press is already giving utter ance to the discontent of the people with the Salisbury ministry. It is beginning to be seen that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN bas been allowed altogether too free a hand in his dealings with President KRUGER, which have goaded the Boers into a declaration of war, and that he either was ignorant of the military strength of the Transvaal, or egregiously underrated it. His colleague, Lord Lansdowne, the Secretary for War, would seem from his speech at Sheffield, last Thursday, to have been equally ignorant and equally deceived. He excused his want of readiness for the war by asserting that while diplomacy was conducted by wire, troops could be moved only in steamers. Hence, he said, in effect, that war could not be a matter of a word and a blow, with the blow first, but that the word must neces sarily precede the blow long enough for its intended object to prepare to receive it. The Boers have shown the fallacy of this view of the matter. It now appears that months before they began negotiating with vided themselves with arms and ammuni tion, and got their army ready, so that the blow which they threatened came as quickly as did the word that accompanied it. Besides all this, the British people will

soon be asking themselves, as some of the leaders of the Opposition have already asked, why the war was provoked at all. So far as can be judged from the facts known, no necessity existed for precipitating a solution of the controversy with the Boers over the franchise for the Litlanders. In the natural course of events the solution would have come peaceably by the increase in numbers of the Uitlanders, and the Boers would have had to grant them their demands It looks as though Mr. CHAMBERLAIN had aimed more at his own glorification as the champion of Great Britain, and the political distinction that would follow his coercion of the Transvaal, than the real interests of the nation. He appears to have counted upon a speedy submission of the Boer Government to a show of force, and to have been caught in a trap of his own contriving. When the mourners for the killed shall have grown from hundreds to thousands, and when the taxes to pay for the war mount into the millions, he will be the most execrated man in the Empire, and his colleagues, if no signal vic tories come speedily to rescue them, will

share in the hatred he will inspire. Not the British Empire, but the British Ministry, is now in peril. Whether or not they will escape it events only will show.

# British Military Weaknesses.

It is too early and our information is yet too little for any authoritative criticism of Sir GEORGE WHITE'S plan of action in his fights with the Boers, either as a whole or in detail. We have no precise and authentic account of what really happened to the unfortunate left column, or why it happened; and it is only just to withhold blame or should be given. We are only justified

tunate. High Continental military authorities and even some British observers, it is true, long ago predicted that on the first occasion on which British troops met a white foe they would be defeated. The reasons for this judgment were that all their experience, like that of the French before the Franco-German War, had been against Asiatics and Africans, poorly armed and indifferently organized, except with the Boers alone, but the British General Staff looked upon the affairs of 1881 in the Transvaal as purely exceptional, if not merely accidental, and they believed at the outse of the present war that the Boers of to-day would not put up any fight. That, obviously, was the assumption of Mr. CHAM-BERLAIN also. They all know better now. Sir George White himself, before leaving England and immediately after his arrival in Natal, is said to have expressed the opin

ion that with the troops then in South

Africa the war could be speedily ended. He also knows better now. The truth, however, is that the defects of the British army are not the outcome of any one cause, but lie deep in the social system of England. The system of land tenure and the development of industry and commerce have depleted the fields and built up the urban and manufacturing population at the cost of the morale and physique of the mass of the people. The last report on the recruiting of the British army shows the standard of height to have been reduced to 5 feet 3 inches for the infantry, in order supported both by its political opponents to get the ranks filled, and even then recruiting was found exceedingly difficult, owing to the numbers rejected for constitutional and physical defects. Now, too, reports from Lendon are that, though recruiting is pushed vigorously throughout the United Kingdom, the results are disappointing and the physical requirements are being lowered. Regiments so composed

were not likely to force men like the Boers into swift submission-men of fine physical development, animated by strong religious fervor, and fighting in defence of their homes and what they believe to be their would be possible for the British regiments to beat the Boers at all, except for their limited resources in money, if England is end. At best, a long conflict, costly in lives

Another thing from which the British lieved, to the last, that the pressure army suffers, is known rather than talked put upon the Emperor of Russia to about. It is the vicious system of favoritism yield his claims respecting the holy places in the staff and in the commands. During at Jerusalem, was not inconsistent with the latter part of the tenure of the Comthe preservation of peace, but Lord STRAT- mander-in-Chiefship by the Duke of CAM-FORD DE REDCLIFFE, who conducted the BRIDGE there were three "rings" in the negotiations with the Russian Ambassador. army, known as the Cambridge, the Wolse- has seemed impracticable, but it is necessary was determined upon having a war, and ley and the Roberts rings. The first was for the development of German East Africa.

and his colleagues, though notoriously men | was composed of the military purists is believed to have double the population of peace, have been led by Joseph Cham- and severe disciplinarians, with leanings of that State. The British are rapidly BERLAIN into approving measures which toward the Continental system of army building their railroad from the Indian organization, to which the short ser- Ocean to Victoria Nyanza and it is now third ring, found in the army itself, siderations that induced this enterprise has been unable to give effect to its impel the building of the neighboring wishes, the other two having the field, and, German line. The two leading questions though mutually antagonistic, holding it by compromise between themselves against the third. The Cambridge ring still exists, the head of the army. It is made up of railroads. those officers, mostly belonging to aristocratic or wealthy families, who are always sent out on special service and have the mysterious letters "D. S. O." attached to by a partial military administration is erful family connections or wealth to push

The popularity of Lord Roberts in the not only is he a good soldier, but he has also yet under present conditions his superlative merits, apparently, are without the Boers, it is believed in many military circles, was thought to to a good oppor tunity to push the fortunes of the other rings. South Africa, however, had already been the grave of many military reputations, CHELMSPORD and COLLEY among the last, and the indications now are that others will follow. Among the Generals going out to South Africa are some who professors of the art of war, but it remains te be seen how they will turn out practically in face of the ordeal of actual conflict against the Boer commanders. The military genius has yet to be discovered on the British side, but in the test of such a war as that of South Africa he may at any time blaze forth to the confusion of the chess board strategy and tactics of the hidebound military school, as we found out in our War of the Revolution and the Civil War and as was demonstrated in the earlier campaigns of the French Revolution and in Napoleon's campaign against the old

Austrian pedant, WURMSER, in Italy. It is assumed that, notwithstanding th present advantages on the Boer side and the shortcomings on that of the British. the Boers are sure to be beaten in the end. Probably that is so. Science and machinery are doing in war what they are doing in commerce and in almost every sphere of human action, and the weaker and less progressive have little show; but, appar ently, the British campaign will have to begin afresh, with new troops, if not new Generals, and with increased difficulties

### End of the Colonel's Campaign.

Col. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN'S weeks of whizzing through Nebraska have ended Hoarse, but happy in the knowledge that he holds the quantitative record for spouting, the Colonel returns to Lincoln to vote and to wait for the harvest of his toils. He has wept at Weeping Water over imperialism and the Money Power. He has shot at the Octopus it Broken Bowand missed him. He has wandered in the dark and all but bathed his eloquent lips in the shallow and muddy Platte. He has talked the candles out in Holdrege. In the very heat and fury of his discourse at Ravenna, the ice has formed in a pitcher placed on his desk for refreshment of the eloquent lips. He has een tipped over and thrown out of his carriage. But he loves hardship. That is

the reason he resigned from the army. We should say that the Colonel had been thoroughly perturbed by the unfortunate prosperity of his State and the enthusiasm of the Republicans, were it not that perturbation is his normal condition. A man who never travels without a crisis Independence. Very unnecessarily, for if the cohorts of imperialism trample on that document, the Colonel will still have the Chicago platform, which he says is a second Declaration of Independence, to fall

back upon. Is Nebraska still true to her JEFFERSON The odds ought to be in his favor, in spite of his evident alarm, in spite of his speeches, which are notoriously sure specifics for reducing votes, and in spite of the Hon. JOHN PARDON ALTGELD, who has been trying to persuade the Nebraskans that they can't be well off without Sixteen to One. Nebraska may say of the Colonel

as Touchstone said of Audrey, "An illfavored thing, sir, but mine own." There is a lurking fondness for the Colonel among Republicans. They would be almost sorry to see Nebraska and the Democrats dump him. His voice is so familiar and he will be so easy to beat.

# Railroads in Africa

On the day the Boers declared war there were in operation in Africa nearly 12,000 miles of railroad. At the end of 1890 the mileage for the entire continent was only 5,813 miles. In the past eight years it has more than doubled, 5,972 miles of new roads having been put into operation. Some of these roads are now being extended, work has begun on a few new enterprises, and these extensions and new lines, for whose completion financial arrange ments have been made, will add about 2,500 miles to the total. Then there are other projects, such as the German road to Tanganyika, the French road from Algeria to the Soudan, and the Belgian road from the Congo to the Nile, all Government schemes and not yet under way. It is probably a conservative estimate to say that the end of the next decade will see

25,000 miles of railroad in operation. The Colonial Council at Berlin was informed, on Oct. 16, that the Imperial Government had decided to build the East African Central Railroad and for this purpose would raise a loan at three and a half per cent, interest. The object of the Government in building the road itself is to hasten the development of the colony and also to have a free hand in the settlement of all questions that may arise when a junction is effected with the British road from Cape Town to Alexandria. The German Colonial Society has advocated this great project for some years, but the Reichstag has not been willing to guarantee interest upon the necessary capital; the

funds, therefore, have not been raised. The estimated cost of a narrow gauge railroad, with termini on the Indian Ocean at Bagamoyo and Dar-es Salaam, to Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika, with a branch from Tabora to the south end of Victoria Nyanza, is \$60,000,000. As a private enterprise it carried his point. So now Lord Salisbury | the aristocratic and court ring; the second | which is over a third larger than Texas and |

vice plan was only the first step; the about half completed. The same conrelating to Africa are no longer problematical, for the experience and study of a quarter of a century have affirmed definitely that though the Duke himself is no longer at it will pay to develop Africa and to build

No one dreamed, a few years ago, of the activity in railroad building which the last years of this century have witnessed. To say nothing of the rapid development of their names. The fact or suspicion of railroads in civilized north and south favors and opportunities showered on them Africa, there are now in operation or under construction between the tropics twelve the cause of perpetual heartburning to lines of railroad leading from the seacoasts regimental officers who are without pow- to the interior. Besides these enterprises in tropical Africa, there are the north and south roads, such as the three Algerian lines pushing to or into the Sahara, all of army is undeniable, and deservedly so, for them to be feeders of the future Trans-Saharan line: the road up the Nile, which the faculty of winning the regard of the hancrossed the Atbara River on an American regimental officers and of the rank and file; bridge and is now approaching Khartoum; and the line extending north from Buluwayo to Salisbury, which is to be another weight. A supposedly easy war with link in the road that is to join South Africa

with the Mediterranean. The day of the camel caravans and hu man portage is passing. The 40,000 black carriers in the cataract region of the Congo have given place to freight cars. At twelve points along the tropical coast railroads now supplant the old trade routes for a considerable distance inland. The iron rails are coming nearer every day to have the reputation of being excellent, the holy city of Harar, which a few manipulators of the Kriegspiel board, as | years ago no infidel had ever entered except in disguise. The railroad is following the telegraph line to the capital of King MENELEK, and while the Nile road will cross the Mahdist territory north and south, the line now building from Suakim to Berber will cross it from east to west. Thus the era of the pioneer explorer has given place to the brighter day of the railroad, making all progress possible by bringing even the far interior of Africa inte close touch with the rest of the world.

### The War Would Go on All the Same.

At an anti-imperialist meeting in Columbus, Ohio, Gen. JOHN BEATTY, a Republican sorehead of some local fame, poured forth this flapdoodle:

or who place the country above party and who are in dead earnest, should vote for Mr. PAINE." Thus Col. CODMAN will vote for the Chicago platform for the sake of showing his sympathy with is bound to be perturbed. Besides, the AGUINALDO. He is no longer a man with-Colonel trembles for the Declaration of out a party, for he is a partisan of AGUINALDO; and he even has a country now-the imaginary republic of Tagalog

Washingtons and Hampdens. This much-wandering Mugwump rests at last in AGUINALDO'S bosom. He votes as BRYAN talks and as AGUINALDO prays. Couldn't young PAINE have been drubbed thoroughly enough without having Mugwump support?

The National Democratic Executive Committee is to meet in Chicago Nov. 20 for the purpose of composing an I uttering an address of condolence to the Democratic party.

The Hon. Enving Winslow, Secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League, should communicate at once with the Hon. WILLIAM TELL TIPTON. Secretary of the Kansas Populist State Committee. Mr. Tipron is an even more finished Aguinaldian than GAMALIEL BRAD-FORD, EDWARD ATKINSON, OF General SAMBO Bowles. We also commend to persons who have an ambition to be members of the Committee on Resolutions in the Democratic National Convention of 1000 these opinions of TIPTON:

The war in the islands is wrong. It is a chame for this Nation to pounce down upon its weak allies nd crush them out of existence. I am in favor of hauling down the flag, withdrawing our troops apologizing to AGUINALDO and telling the Filipines o establish a Government to their own liking."

The proposition of an apology to the Hon. EMILIO AGUINALDO is, we believe, original with Tipron and should give him a high rank among the Mestizo devotees.

At the end of the football game between Harvard and Pennsylvania a member of the eleven of the latter university had a violent attack of muckeritis and kidnapped the ball which, by the laws of war, belonged to the winner. The ball and the young man's head vere recovered, and he apologized to the Harvard captain. So there is one more thing

There was a Mestizo meeting in Columbus the other night. The chairman said that AGUINALDO is the GEORGE WASHINGTON of the Tagals. This preamble, apparently intended the trouble needed to read it:

"Whereas, Scemingly undeniable information is at hand that the same controlling force in the United States justly elated, as all true Americans were, over successes accomplished through the prowess and oppressed people and the preservation of American policies, unfortunately listening to the siren's voice f selfishness and greed, is about to, if, indeed, it has not already done so, secretly entered into an alliance with England."

There were perhaps 350 persons at the meeting, if the Columbus mathematicians can be trusted. The Hon. JOHN ROLL MCLEAN'S newspaper swells the grand total to 2,500. His estimate of his vote seems to be computed according to the same generous scale.

To Mr. Bryan's superb orators, magnetic personality and grandly self-sacrificing, never-remitting advocacy of the same of the white metal and of the masses, is due, in not-to-be-dis redited part, the continued predominance of the free coinage issue.

D-arer Kepublican.

personality and grandly self-sacrificing, neverremitting advocate of the white metal has | English lost their commander.

been neglectful of his first passion of late. He THE SITUATION IN SOUTH APRICA. has been screpading anti-imperialism from Pullman platforms and letting the silver She wear the willow. Too romantic Colonell He should have been off with the old love before he

was on with the new. The Hon, George FRED WILLIAMS is swimming through Massachusetts in his own tears. For some reason or want of it the Tagai rumpus reminds him of the partition of coland. We venerate his grief but bid him be of cheer. The partition of Poland makes good companion piece to the crime of '73. Besides, Poland is still entire, whole and undivided compared with the Massachusetts Democracy since the immortal Williams has been pottering with it.

The Cubon war was entered upon by us for he sole purpose of freeing that people from the yrabny of Spain.—Congressman Tharen.

The Civil War was begun for the sole purpose of restoring the Union, but it resulted in a good deal more, including certain constitutional changes which FRANK BLAIR and the Democrats of a generation ago called unconstitutional, revolutionary and void. Many of the Democrats of to-day are as eager and wrong-headed in seeking to turn back time and facts and to alter the unalterable.

Can anybody tell us the present address of the Hon. Jon BAILEY, now or formerly of Gainesville, Texas? Is he out of the country or is he renewing his mighty youth in the fastnesses of Deaf Smith county, preparing for a final rally around the Constitution? Or is after he has elected himself to that body?

THE NEXT POPE.

#### Speculations as to Who Will Be Chesen Leo XIII. Now in His Ninetleth Year.

From the London Spectator. The greatest actuaries say, we believe, that he expectation of life at ninety is practically ail, or rather is an incalculable quantity. The candle so often goes out in men of tha age, even when there is no breeze stirring. that their lives are never safe for an hour. is reasonable, therefore, as Leo XIII, will be ninety on March 2d next, for others than Cardinals to speculate on the result of the next conclave, which must arrive so soon, and will so profoundly interest the whole of the Christ-

It is most improbable, next to impossible Not only is the majority in the conclave composed of Italians born, the totals being thirtyfive to twenty-six, but there are grave reason: almost overwhelming reasons, why no one who is not of that nation should be elected. The old reason that the Church is centralized in sorehead of some local fame, poured forth this flapdoodle:

"Vote against the party which favore this war of criminal aspression on next Tuesday, and the defeat of the Republican ticks in Ohio means that the war will stop, such an aspression of popular resent will stop, such an aspression of popular resent ment will be sure of its effect."

Gen. John Beatty ought to know, and probably does know, that the duty of the President cannot be altered by the success or the failure of the Republican ticket in Ohio or anywhere else. The insurrection in the Philippines must be put down. The rights and title of the United States in the Philippines must be asserted. If Ohio were full of Beattys and Lexters and nothing the solution of the Administration, the President would have no less and no more and nothing different to do in Luzon than he has to-day.

How its futile and dishonoring schemes of voting to help the enemies of the country recall the aims of the Democratic party in 1864, helped then, as now, by a few soured Republicans!

In Mugwump Haven.

Col. Charles Russell Codman of Massachusetts, a Mugwump of high degree, imparts to the Boston Herald, in a letter of due length and solemnity, the immense fact that he is going to vote for the Hon. Robert Treat Paine, Jr., the Democratic candidate for Governor. "Those of us," he writes, "who are of no party, or who place the country above party and who are in dead carnest, should an even come and control of the country above party and who are in dead carnest, should a serior and rather than the country above party and who are in dead carnest, should a serior and rather than the country above party and who are in dead carnest, should a serior and rather than the country above party and who are in dead carnest, should a serior and rather than the country above party and who are in dead carnest, should a serior and rather than the country above party and who are in dead carnest, should an account the same and carnet and the serior and rather than the carnet and carnet and rathe Rome, and that the congregations or committees which govern it would feel themselves

all the Governments of Europe, especially the Freuch. He will be no more elected than Antonelli would have been.

This leaves in the front rank of the Papabili only three men; Cardinal Gotti, whom the Pope has indicated as his successor, Cardinal Jacobin and Cardinal Vanutelli. The first-named is described in the Quarterly as a reserved man, a Carmelite monk, who is greatly favored by Cardinal Rampolla, but whose purposes may be kept secret, even from him, and he either is personally a kind of saint, or he affects suitabily. The second is a Roman by birth, of moderate opinions, an efficient organizer with a democratic turn, devoted to the Papacy, and supposed to be in bad health, which may mean only that he is indisposed to play a Cardinal's part in the society of Rome. The third is a man of accomplishments, who has conclisted the foreign vote, and who may yet succeed in soothing away the opposition of the Jeauits. We should be inclined to fancy that unless the choice fell upon some comparatively unknown Italian, it would rest uron one of these three. The chances of the unknown, it should be remembered, are greatly impaired by a certain necessity for speed, the Conclove desiring not to Jeave trime to the governments to interfere, or to exert pressure on behalf of a favorite with their peoples.

# Lutherans and Expansion.

From the Skandingern. The General Council of the Lutheran Church in America recently concluded a successful an nual meeting, the twenty-seventh, in Chicago, in common with the other Lutheran Church bodies the General Council is noted for its conservatism upon political questions. Yet it signified, in a manner not to be misunderstood, that it is in line with the prevailing national sentiment on the question of expansion. The Rev. G. C. F. Hanss, president of the New York Synod, who defivered the convensermon, touched upon the paramount saue of the day as follows:

issue of the day as follows:

Whether it is in accord with the principles laid down in its Constitution and expedient muc the welfare of the country that the nation hould be extending its domain over far dietant laints and bringing under a sway a strange people, is a question now agriating the minds of many. But what ever be the pigulon we take with reference to the police of the laind of our nativity or our adoption in the matter of expansion, we are by these facts reminded that we are cluzens of a commonwealth in which expansion is a fundamental law, and the carrying out of the injunction. Make ye disciples of all nations, a prim duty of every clutent. The kingdom of God on earth. His floly church is growing a d will continue to grow, conquering nation after nation and catending its benchent away to the most distant climes. This large left old the evangelical prophet bor the message. Enlarge the place of thy tent, and what was then enjoined in prochecy was tablishment of the new covenant and hirth of the spiritual large! that embraced all nations and tongues.

During the progress of the conference, which lasted a week, there was no evidence of any dissent from the sentiments expressed by the Rev. Mr. Hasss; hence they may be accepted as an expression of the prevailing opinion of this large gathering of representative Lutheran churcimen.

The General Council includes nine distinct synods, representing 2,500 churches with 400.000 members. A large percentage of the members.

objects. Alarge percentage of the membership is made up of citizens born abroad, mainly Germans and Swedes. This fact in connection with the sturty conservatiam of the Lutheran Church in general lends added significance to the Rey, Mr. Hansa's eloquent and vigorous exposition of the true and broad doctrine of expansion. trine of expansion.

# Our Scandinaviau Sailors

From the Skandinapen Our Scandinavian citizens are proud to know that. in proportion to their numerical strength, they have furnished by far the largest quota of our magnificent ea-fighters. To illustrate, take Dewey's flagship, Epward of 20 per cent, of the boys whose manly bearing aroused the admiration of the Archbishop of Manila were Norwegians, Swedes and Danes, the Norwegians predominating. The Norsemen are re-nowned sea fighters and were in their element at Manila and Santiago.

The General Dying a Captive to the Boers. From the Saturday Review.

A strange coincidence attaches to the death of Gen. Sir William Symons. He fell but thirty miles from the place where, on the fatal day of Isandula, his old regiment, the Twenty-fourth, was cut up. It is Unfortunately the superb orator, magnetic | sad to re, ect that both in the last battle of the first personality and grandly self-sacrificing, never- | and in the first battle of the second Boar war, the

The news from Ladysmith received at Durban by pigeon post confirms the suspicion expressed yesterday that Sir George White would break out from Ladysmith and strike a sharp blow at some point of the Boer line of investment. This he did on Thursday with a force composed apparently of cavalry, mounted infantry and field artillery. The point attacked was the camp of the Free Staters at Bester's Hill on the road to Van Reenen's Pass. The Boers were caught napping, and after a brisk cannonade to which they unsuccessfully replied, the cavalry were let inose with the result that the Boor camp was captured and its defenders fled in confusion suffering great

Other fighting has been going on since then in different directions outside of Ladysmith up to yesterday, principally in the southwest. but it seems to have been intended to occupy the attention of the enemy and prevent his carrying out a combined at-tack at any point of the British de-fence, or detaching forces to operate elsewhere. The usual bombardment by the Boers and replying by the British goes on intermittently, the Boers seeming to be well furnished with heavy guns. The fact that news from Ladysmith now comes by pigeon post confirms the reports of the interruption of the railway and telegraph communication, and attests the value of pigeon service in the case of an in-

The advance of the Free State commandos

nto the Cape Colony is the source of grave

anxiety in England owing to the fear that t may lead to a general rising of the Afriander population and the accession of great strength to the Boer cause. Even if the rising were only partial the embarrassment to the British military movements would be so great that a large proportion of the whole force intended to be employed would have to be detailed to guard the railways, defiles and oridges, while the Boers would receive all the help that could be afforded by men joining the army, and by supplies of provisions and infor-Cape Colony has been the destruction, by the British, of the bridge across the Orange River at Hopetown on the railway between Kimberley and De Aar. This at once breaks another link, and a very important one, in the means of reaching Kimberley from that elds. On their part the Boors have destroyed the bridge or he Colesberg River, twelve miles from the town of that name, and have torn up eighteen miles of the railway south of Norval's Point, the approaches to which have been mined. This would indicate that the Boers propose to operate chiefly from Bethulic toward Burghersdor Junction on the East London Railway, and geting in the rear of the British post at Aliwa North cut the communication with Basutoland rom that side. The next few days will probably be passed by the Free Staters in doing all the damage they can on the various lines of railway north of the range of mountains running parallel with the Orange River, and if possible seizing the pass between Naauw Poort and Middleburg on the Port Elizabeth Railway, and the pass on the cross line between Middleburg and Stormberg Junction to the eastward. The destruction of the Orange River bridge at Hopetown by the British is significant, and would make it appear that they renounce for the time being operating along that road toward Kimberley.

Above Mafeking toward Rhodesia, the Boers

are said to have occupied Gaberones twentyfive miles south of Mochudi, on the Notwant ranch of the Limpopo River, where Lieut, Liewellyn at last accounts was guarding the railway to the north in an armored train. The Boer troops in the northern part of the Transeal are reported to be moving south, but where to is not stated. Insignificant skirmishes are said to have taken place between the Limpopo and Fort Tuli in southern Rhodesia with out results either way. In Natal the action of the Boers will be die they succeed in capturing the place they would

tated by the position at Ladyamith. Should probably push on a large force to destroy as much of the railway to Pietermaritzburg as between Esteourt and Pietermaritzburg by which the British would have to ad-Their main line of resistance, however, be the Tugela river. vance. from which it would be very difficult to drive them, except by a turning movement through Zululand across the lower Tugela at the mouth of which troops might be landed in small detachments, and also in St. Lucia Bay, a short distance further north. The difficulty in this latter case would be the matter of transport for any considerable body of troops. The destruction of the railway to Pietermaritzburg would involve the same trouble in Natal prope But the future of the campaign now depends in great measure on the attitude of the Cape clony Afrikanders. If they decide to throw in their lot with the two republics, then th situation assumes a wholly different phase to what it presents at present, and the militar operations will have to be regulated to meet the altered circumstances.

#### CHEROKEE ELECTION ROW. Fuil-Bloods Allege Fraud and Trouble I

Feared at Tablequah. PERRY, Oklahoma, Nov. 5.-Trouble expected at Tahlequah, capital of the Cherokee Indian nation, to-morrow. At that time the Cherokee Senate will convene to count the votes east at the last election, at which the full-bloods were adly beaten. They say they were beaten by hadly beaten. They say they were beaten by fraud. A petition has been sent to Washington signed by 922 full-blood Cherokees. It asks the Indian Department to assist in setting the election side.

Tarties arriving here to-day from Tahlequah say that blood will flow at that place before three days. It is said that the full-bloods will attempt to prevent the organization of the tribal Senate. A heat of deputy United States Marshals and some soldiers will be on hand, and others will be ready to go on short potice.

#### Why Mea Do Not Go to Church. From the Homiletic Review

Men stay away from church because they de not want to go; that is the simple, naked truth about the matter. The question, Why do they not want to go? is another matter. Various answers may be given to it.

Many have doubtless become so secularized as to have lost out all sense of their sinfulness and lost condition, and so, all sense of need of salvation. These men are not under any such moral pressure as would lead them to attend

moral pressure as would lead them to attend church. They have nothing to go for. Indeed, they usually have some other place to which to go—to the clubs, the races, &c—and the going to which shows that it is not "overwork" that keeps them from church.

There are other non-churchgoers, who have some appreciation of sin and salvation, who have leen churchgoers, but who find notfling in the church services that meat the needs of their lost soils. They become weary of moral essays, reform harangues, political distribes, socialistic platitudes, and sensationalism generally, and so let their wives and daughters do the churchgoing.

Another reason doubtless is that the religious atmosphere and the newspapers are so permented and saturated with the new infidelity that discredits the Bible and practically dispenses with sin and salvation that multitudes have been turned against the churches that still hold to these vial truths and regard the Bible as the worl of God. Why should men go to church if the Bible is a mass of myths and legends, if there has never been any fall "oxcept a fall upward," and if sin is only an inclient—praiseworthy rather than otherwise—in the evolutionary struggle for progress and perfection;

And this calls up still another reason, and that is that much of the preaching has lost its grip on the souls of men, because there is nothing in it concerning the vital Bible doctions of sin and atonement that always stir men's souls. What does the preacher stand for, if not for salvation. Whatever his will in due time preach out his congregation, if he fails to appeal to this deepest need of human souls.

The Best Golfer in the British Perliament.

#### The Best Golfer in the British Parliament. From Golf.

Lor i Winchilsea has the distinction of being the best golfer in either of our houses of Legislature and be is rated "scratch" at St. Andrews. In the amateur champion-hip at Prestwick, this year, he showed very fine form, defeating two formidable players in the first two rounds and only failing in the third round to Mr. J. M. Williamson, who reached the semi-final stage after twenty-one holes had

CABLES TO OUR COLONIES.

Gen. Greely Recommends American Lines to Porto Rico and Manila. WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 .- Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, in his annual report says that the signal corps has in operation in Cubs no less than 2,500 miles of telegraph, of which 600 miles are absolutely new lines. Fer

the five months ending June 30, 1899, the telegraph receipts in Cuba aggregated \$131,261. For the six months ending on the same date \$64,314 was spent in the reorganization and operation of the Cuban lines.
In Porto Rico the telegraph system was destroyed by the hurricane which brought to the ground every mile of telegraph or telephone wire on the island, over 1,200 miles in length.

Gen. Greely renews his recommendations that, as a matter of national importance, telegraphic communication between Porto Rice and the United States be maintained by a cable operated by the United States or by an American corporation. At present the Island is reached only over the cables of an English corporation. He suggests the laying of a cable from Porto Rico to Santiago, Cuba. the cost of which is placed at \$600,000.

Gen. Greefy furnishes a new explanation of

Gen. Greefy furnishes a new explanation of the failure of Admiral Dewey to use the cable from Manila to Hong Kong after it had been cut, saying that in obedience to the demands of the government of Bosis upon the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, which was receiving a subsidy, the able was officially sealed at Hong Kong and remained dead during the entire war. When the United States isld a cable of its own from Manila to Cavité, the same company questioned this country's rights to lay cables in the Philippines. They further demanded absolute cable rights, which were promptly refused. This company abandoned its stations at Holio and elsewhere in the Philippines and later sought to have the United States acknowledge the legality of the Spanish concessions and continue the same. Gen. Greely made an unfavorable report on all of these applications and was eventually supported by the Administration.

Gen. Greely explains the necessity for extended cable lines in the Philippines, and adds that it is only a matter of time when Luzon shall be connected with formosa (whence calles now run to Japan and China; by an international cable, which would not be much over two hundred nautical miles in length. This would insure an independent connection between the Philippine Islands. Japas, and the Asiatic mainland, which is now only available telegraphically over a short cable of about six hundred miles of the Eastern Company, where the charges are three times as great as between the United States and Europe. He then refers to the proposed Pacific cable, saying:

"In order to join closer together the United States and the failure of Admiral Dewey to use the cable

Freat as between the United States and Europe. He then refers to the proposed Pacific cable, saying:
"In order to join closer together the United States and its Pacific colonies it is essential te span the Pacific by a submarine cable, as recommended by the President to Congress in his special message of Feb. 10, 1866. The great value of such a cable is not alone for military purposes, but more especially for the colonies and in order to facilitate commercial operations."

colonies and in order to facilitate commercial operations."

The report advocates an international cable conference to consider the subject of the rights, privileges and immunities of -ubmarine cable property in time of war. In view of the present enormous extension of aubmarine cable service throughout the world, aggregating in the British Empire alone an estimated cost of \$30,000,000, such a conference could properly consider other international cable matters, among them the revision and adoption of an international cable code.

### SAVING THE EX-CONVICT.

Mrs. Ballington Booth Tells of Her Work in the Prisons of the Country.

Mrs. Ballington Booth, who has of late been in the West a good deal, spoke to a church full of people at the Calvary Baptist Church last evening. Bhe directed her remarks chiefly to the work done by herself and her associates among prisoners. Speaking of them, she said:
"They are what they are to-day because chance was denied them. They tried to rally after their first imprisonment, but the chance

"Will you look into the question?" she asked: "will you help to make of the once-fallen a man once more? I believe the present conditions are so not because people wish to injure
the prisoner, but because they do not know.
We have sent our millions and missionaries to
other lands and know more about China than
of the needs of those who have gone wrong
at home. I believe I can say of all
those we have labored with 75 per cent,
have turned out well. Around New Tork
are anumber of them whose lives we know,
who have done all we could have asked. Not
all have done well. But part of the 25 per cent,
are persons we are not in touch with and I
believe the percentage who have gone wrong
to be very smail. There are some such in the
churches where all the benefits of right teachings have been enjoyed. Whenever one does
so wrong, of course all the world hears of it."
The Rev. Dr. McArthur when Mrs. Booth sat
down took the opportusity to tell of a woman
of his congregation whose secret was buried in
his pastoral breast because some of his church
to whom he had introduced her in the last
score of vears might not like to sit at the communion table with her it they knew her past
chapter.

After the regular service Mrs. Booth met man once more? I believe the present condi-

chapter.

After the regular service Mrs. Booth met friends in the chaptel who wanted to talk with her of her work or further the work accomplished through the support of the Defenders' League of the Volunteers of America.

BIG PURCHASES OF COAL DANDS.

Said to Indicate a Vanderbilt Rival Line to the Pennsylvania's System

ALTOONA. Pa . Nov. 5. - A struggle for the control of undeveloped coal lands in western Penn. sylvania has begun between the Beech Creek and Reading systems against the Pennsylvania Railroad. A few days ago the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad, which covers the whole northern coal fiel is, linked its destiny with the northern coal fiel is, linked its destiny with the Beech Creek line, a Vanderbilt road. The two roads then made a deal with the Reading, completing a rival line across the State and covering much territory heretofors controlled by the Pennsylvania. It is announced that within a year a through line will be controlled by these roads extending from Pittsburg to the seaboard by way of Butler, Williamsport and Reading.

Big coal purchases by the rival lines give color to the story of the struggle. In Indiana county the Beech Creek bought up 5,000 acres, and the Pennsylvania immediately purchased 30,000 acres, paying over \$500,000 for a tract embracing nearly live townships. McCanghey and Forsythe, said to be representatives of the Beech Creek, then purchased 18,000 acres further down along the Conemaugh.

further down along the Conem augh

NEW SIX-INCH NAVY RIFLE.

Tested for Velocities at the Indian Head Proving Ground. WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 .- A new special 6-inch

navy rifle was tested at the Indian Head prov ing grounds, down the Potomac, resterday The gun is 45 calibres long and has Vicker's breech mechanism. All the other 6-inch guns or the Navy are 50 calibres long. The test vesterday was for velocities and was intended

yesterday was for velocities and was intended for comparison with the recent test of a Vickers 6-inch gun. The special grain of powder required was not used in the test, but without it the maximum velocity obtained was 2,861 fest a second, with 151 tons pressure.

In the test of the Vickers gun American amakeless powder and cordite were used. With smokeless powder a maximum velocity of 2,413 fest a second with 17 tons pressure was obtained. With cordite the maximum velocity was 2,856 fest a second, with 15 tons pressure. Admiral Charles O'Nell, chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordanace, who witnessed yesterday's test, thinks that the new gun will give 3,000 feet velocity a second at least. The main difference in the special or American gun and the Vickers gun is that the American has a larger chamber.

#### Rate of Nail Growth From the Medical Record.

A considerable divergence of opinion exists as to the rate at which the finger nails grow. Bean gives as a rule that the nails of the hand grow 1 mm. per week. At this rate the nails, which average 15 mm. in length, would take 105 days to grow out. Dufour gives 121 to 138 days. The fact is, the pace of growth varies days. The fact is, the pace of growth varies very much, not only at different ages, but in different individuals of the same age. Influenced by many external and internal conditions, the pace also varies in the same person from time to time. A few observations will be submitted to the notice of the reader as to the growth of finger nails in men at different ages. At 21 years the nail was replaced in 126 days, at 32 years in 185 days, at 32 years in 185 days, at 32 years in 185 days, at 32 years in 88 days. It is curious that in this growth the swittest grower was a tuberculous subject who had a sharp attack of blood-spitting during the observation. Sea air is said to quicken the growth of the nails, profound grief has been credited with the power of destroying them. A valuable point of diagnosis is afforded by the growth of the finger-nail. In distinguishing between true paralysis of centric origin and the various pseudo-paralyses of hysteria which sometimes an closely simulate organic disease, it is well to remember that the growth of the nail is medified by most of the centro for lesions, while its development is not affected by hysteria.